GOLIK, N. I.

33546

Osobennosti Klinicheskikh Kartin V Zavisimosti Ot Urovnya Raneniya Rerifericheskikh Nervov. Trudy Kurskogo Gos. Med. In-Ta, T. 11, Vyp. 2, 1948, c. 161-66

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol 45, Maskva, 1949

GOLIK, N.I., prof.; CHERNYSHEVA, L.N.; TARASOVA, M.M.; SAMSONOVA, Z.V.; KOTENEVA, V.M.; MOGIL'NAYA, V.Z.

Analysis of clinical and pathomorphological materials on multiple sclerosis from 1946 to 1957. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:258-262 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.I.Golik) Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

GOLIK, N.I.; MELYURINA, Ye V

Some results of clinical and pathomorphological [illegible] of multiple sclerosis and acute encephalomyelitis. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.6: 35-45 [illegible]. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kurskiy meditsinskiy institut
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS) (ENCEPHALOMYELITIS)

[illegible]

[illegible]

LAVROV, A.P.;VAYNBERG, Z.TS.;GOLIK, O.D.

Effect of the cerebral cortex on carbohydrate metabolism in the skin. Vest. vener., Moskva no.3:3-5 May-June 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Professor for Lavrov; Candidate Biological Sciences for Vaynberg.
2. Of the Biochemical Laboratory (Head -- Z. TS. Vaynberg), Kiev Dermato-Venereal Institute (Director -- Prof. A. P. Lavrov).

[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]. Documentation of technical defects [illegible] by technical and economic analysis. [illegible].
Vol. 27, no. 11/12, Nov./dec. 1952
MECHANIK. Warszawa, Poland

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 2, No. 7, June 1953

ZASHENKOV, Mikhail Semenovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible],
Aleksandr Fedorovich; ALCHAKOV, Nikifor Ivanovich, [illegible]:
TKOLOV, Mikhail Sergeyevich, inzh. st. nauchn. sotr.;
GONCHARENKO, Andrey Nikiforovich, inzh. mlad. nauchn. sotr.;
KALYAKTIKOVA, Irina Nikolayevna, inzh., ml. nauchn. sotr.;
GOLIK, Svetlana Andreyevna, inzh.

[Specialized transportation facilities for the carriage of building materials and elements. Spetsial'nye transportnye sredstva dlia perevozki stroitel'nykh materialov i konstruktsii. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 48 p.
MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskva. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut otsela transportnykh, perevoznoch-razgruzochnykh i skladskikh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva (for Zashenkov). 3. Glavnyy in-ner laboratorii transportnykh rabot otdela transportnykh, perevoznoch-razgruzochnykh i skladskikh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva (for Gorchakov). 4. Laboratoriya transportnykh rabot otdela transportnykh, perevoznoch-razgruzochnykh i skladskikh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva (for Alchakov, Tkolov, Goncharenko, Kalyaktikova).

GOLIK, S.S., inzh. (Kiyev); KIZHAYEV, G.I., inzh. (Kiyev); KAMENKO, A.D., inzh. (Kiyev)

Air-jet water tunnel. Vest. i sen. tekh. no.9:8-12 S '60. (MIRA 17:11)

GERTSBERG, V ; KHUDYAKOV, Yu., GOLIK, V ; [illegible]
KULAGINA, I , [illegible]

A trial check of a suggestion [illegible] 121
[illegible] (MIRA 16:[illegible])

1. Nachal'nik byura normirovaniya Ural'skogo [illegible] mashinostroyeniya (for Gertsberg). 2. Na[illegible] byura truda i ekonomiki [illegible] mashinostroyeniya (for Khudyakov). [illegible] organizatsii truda i [illegible] (for Golik). [illegible] Otdel [illegible] truda i [illegible] kombinata [illegible] (for Andrianov). [illegible] Otdel truda i [illegible] (for Kulagina).

[illegible]

SMIRNOV, V.A.; GOLIK, V.G.

Selecting [illegible] pipeline diameter.
Gaz. delo [illegible]

1. [illegible]
[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515720011-9"

SMIRNOV, V.A.; ADSKAYA, I.N.; BAGRAMYAN, L.A.; GOLIK, V.G.

Technical and economic indices of municipal distribution of liquefied petroleum gases. Gaz.prom. 10 no.11:[illegible] 1965. (MIRA 19:1)

[illegible]

Studying the [illegible] of the [illegible] in the fraction of [illegible]
no.11:244-247 '[illegible]. (MIRA 15:11)

GOLIK, V.R.

The Change in the Supraconductive Properties of Tantalum on Saturation with Hydrogen. V. R. Golik, B. G. Lazarev, and V. I. Khot'ievich (*Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret. Fiziki*, 1949, **19**, (3), 202–206). (*C. Abs.*, 1950, **44**, 4742). (In Russian). Electrolytic hydrogenation of tantalum wire (0.15 mm. in dia.) in slightly alkaline water results in a broadening of the temp. range of supraconductive transition, increasing with the degree of hydrogenation. At any given temp. between 1.85 and 4.2° K., the electrical resistance ratio R_T/R_{T+1} increased with the amount of occluded hydrogen. At max. saturation with hydrogen, the sample loses supraconductivity altogether, or at least does not become supraconducting down to 1.80° K. The upper limit of the transition range remains unchanged, all samples showing a distinct drop in R at that point. At const. temp. and varying magnetic field strength, H, hydrogenation again produces increasing broadening of the transition range. This broadening of the transition ranges of T and H makes the determination of the critical values T_c and H_c impossible. The linear plots of H_c against T move to increasingly lower values of T with increasing hydrogen content, with the slope dH_c/dT increasing. The amount of hydrogen occluded varies with the condition of the sample. Thus, if a sample, saturated with hydrogen, is heated 10 hr. at 170° C. in vacuo, its supraconductivity is restored completely. On repeated hydrogenation, supraconductivity is suppressed after occlusion of only 5×10^{-4} mg. of hydrogen, as against 140×10^{-4} mg. which was necessary to suppress supraconductivity originally. In contrast to tantalum, the supraconductivity of niobium is preserved at 4.2° K. after several hours' loading with hydrogen. The effect of hydrogenation on the supraconductivity of tantalum cannot be accounted for by simple expansion of the lattice, but must be due to formation of solid solution alloys.

Golik, V. R.

1951

General and Physical Chemistry 2

Effect of plastic deformation on the superconductivity of metals V. I. Khotkevich and V. R. Golik (Phys.-Tech. Inst., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Zhur. Eksptl. Teoret. Fiz.* 20, 427-37(1950). cf. Kan, *et al.*, *C.A.* 43, 4099f. (1). The wires were deformed by compression, and the ratio $r = R_s/R_0$ of the residual elec. resistances of the deformed and the original sample at 4.2°K. was taken as criterion of the degree of plastic deformation, expts. with Sn wires of 0.19, 0.135, 0.10, and 0.08 mm. diam. having shown that r increases regularly with the load applied, faster with thinner wires, and reaches a satn. level with sufficiently high loads. With Sn, deformation shifts the curves of the elec. resistance R as a function of abs. temp. T to lower R at the same T, the lower the greater the load applied (0, 140, 200, and 250 kg. on a wire of 0.135 mm. diam.); increase of the plastic deformation thus results in increasing growth of the residual resistance accompanied by increasing broadening of the range of superconductive transition. Plots of the "conventional" reduced resistance R_c (= ratio of R at the given deformation and temp. T and of R of the same sample at 4.2° K.) as a function of T, for different r, show that the crit. temp. of superconductive transition T_c first rises with increasing r up to $r \sim 7$ where it reaches a max. and then falls with further increasing r, tending to the T_c of the undeformed sample; T_c remains defined, as usual, as the temp. at which $R_c = 0.5$, but actually the deformed samples begin to show superconductive properties at markedly higher temps. The height of the max. T_c as a function of r decreases with the diam. of the wire, but its position remains invariable. When the load corresponding to max. T_c is removed, the transition curve, instead of reverting to its original position, continues to move further to higher temps., so that T_c becomes 0.38-0.40° higher than originally. The behavior of In is entirely analogous to that of Sn. In the case of Tl, plastic deformation results in an uninterrupted rise of T_c, reaching satn. only at very high loads, and showing only a very slight fall beyond the satn. Removal of the load again results in a further rise of T_c. The behavior of Hg is altogether different from that of Sn, In, or Tl, with T_c moving linearly to lower temps. with increasing load, and removal of the load resulting in a practically complete return of the transition curve to its original position, close to the curve of undeformed Hg. (2) For Sn, In, and Hg, the temp. coeff. of the crit. magnetic field dH_c/dT increases only very slightly with the deformation, but Tl shows a strong increase, up to 300 gausses/degree, as compared with 170 for the original Tl. At the same time, the width of the transition range increases markedly (parts/day with Tl attaining several tens of gausses). (3) The above effects are observed only if the plastic deformation is effected at low temps.; heating up to room temp. results in complete disappearance of all the anomalies. Compression at 77°K. does produce the anomalies but about 0.1 as large as in deformation at 4.2°K. Compression at room temp. produces no anomaly whatsoever, not even in Ta. (4) Plots of the relative shift $\Delta T_c/T_c$ as a function of r show monotonous increase for Tl, a max. for In and Sn, and monotonous decrease for Hg. The latter shows a behavior analogous to that under all-sided compression. In contrast thereto, all-sided compression of Tl is known to raise T_c, and that is observed also in plastic deformation; on the other hand, removal of the load restores the original situation after all-sided compression whereas under the same conditions T_c continues to rise after plastic deformation. With Sn and In, all-sided compression always lowers T_c, whereas plastic deformation gives a max. (5) The behavior of Sn, In, and Tl can be explained on the assumption that plastic deformation produces a new state, characterized by a higher T_c, the normal effect of all-sided compression which lowers T_c is superposed on that change of state. For Tl, it must be assumed that plastically deformed Tl has a normal sign of dT_c/dP, and this is confirmed for $r > 12$. It is possible that under the conditions of these expts. Tl has undergone the polymorphous transition Tl II → Tl III (Bridgman, *C.A.* 30, 915[9], 3705[6]). An indication that these processes are not merely the result of an accumulation of phys. defects is seen in the fact that the width of the range of the superconductive transition, which, as a function of r, passes through a max. for Sn, increases linearly in the case of Hg.

N. Thon

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Low Temperature Physics. E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6359

Author : Khotkevich, V.I., Golik, V.F.

Title : Effect of Inhomogeneous Elastic Deformation on Superconductivity

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1955, 64, 153--157

Abstract : An investigation was made of the change of the superconducting properties of Sn and Tl as a result of inhomogeneous elastic and elastic-plastic deformation (twisting and compression). The twisting was performed by stretching spirals (7 mm in diameter) made of wire of the investigated metals (of diameters 0.23 and 0.5 mm respectively) at helium temperature. To produce compression, specimens in the form of tin wires 0.1 -- 0.2 mm in diameter and approximately 30 mm long were compressed between glass plates. Curves are given to illustrate the effects of the deformation. Analysis of the results leads the authors to the conclusion that the shift in the critical temperature T_c under the action of inhomogeneous elastic deformation is determined by the portions of the specimen under

Card : 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6359

stress stays close to the yield point. The type of de-

NAVROTSKIY, I.V., inzh.; TOMENKO, Yu.S., inzh.; GOLIK, V.R., inzh.; DUBROV, V.A., inzh.

Investigating the occurrence and spreading of cracks under the effect of repeated impact stress. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl. inst.met. no.5:237-248 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Metals--Fatigue) (Crystal lattices)

SOV/126-8-2-12/20

AUTHORS: Golik, V.R., Sirenko, G.A. and Khotkevich, V.I.

TITLE: X-ray Study of Deformation of Metal Crystal Lattices Deformed at Low Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 2, pp 235 - 239 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Deformation at 77 °K of commercially pure iron and aluminium and spectrographically pure lead was studied. The specimens were initially free from distortion and were deformed by uni-axial compression at both room temperature and temperature of liquid nitrogen. The latter samples were investigated in a low-temperature X-ray chamber (Figure 1). The specimen was partly immersed and also sprayed by liquid nitrogen, giving a variation of less than ± 0.2°. An approximate method (B. Ya. Pines - Ref 8) was used to distinguish between the effects of "fine dispersion" and "micro-distortion". Figure 3 shows that even at small deformations (2-5%) a fine dispersion is developed with coherent regions of approximately 10^{-5} cm. With greater deformation these

Card1/3

SOV/126-8-2-12/26

X-ray Study of Deformation of Metal Crystal Lattices, Deformed at Low Temperatures

regions increase in size by 2-3 times. Figures 4 and 5 show the relation between micro-deformations and distance for aluminium and armco iron. Similar curves were obtained for lead. These show that the main effect of distortion of the crystal lattice is obtained at the very beginning of deformation. Deformation at low temperatures produces more micro-distortion than at room temperature. Curves of relative micro-deformation at low temperature are shown in Figure 6. These show it is inhomogeneous and passes through a maximum. This maximum increases with increasing deformation and decreasing temperature. Micro-stresses in the samples were calculated and an attempt was made to relate them to creep limit. It was shown that the micro-stresses are always less than the creep limit. Figure 7 shows that a linear relationship exists between the micro-deformation of the lattice and the creep limit. A similar relationship occurs with

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SOV/126-6-2-12/26

X-ray Study of Deformation of Metal Crystal Lattices, Deformed at Low Temperatures

hardness. From the obtained data, the mean values of the elastic energy of deformation were calculated. With 50% deformation at 77 °K there are 0.02, 0.09 and 0.34 cal/mol for lead, aluminium and iron, respectively. These values are only small percentages of the total latent energies of deformation. There are 7 figures and 14 references, of which 10 are Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Ukrainskiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Institute of Metals)
Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1958

Card 3/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5[illegible]

Moscow. Institut stali

Relaksatsionnyye yavleniya v metallakh i splavakh [Relaxation Phenomena in Metals and Alloys]. [illegible] of the Inter-Institute Conference) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. [illegible] p.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR. Moskovskiy institut stali im. I.V. Stalina.

Ed. (Title page): B.N. Finkel'shteyn; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.I. Levitskaya; Tech. Ed.: A.I. Karasev.

Purpose: This collection of articles is intended for personnel in scientific institutions and schools of higher education, and for graduate students, physicists, chemists, and others. It may also be useful to students of these fields.

COVERAGE: The collection contains results of experimental and theoretical investigations carried out by schools of the [illegible] Institute in the field of the physics of metals. Several articles are devoted to the investigation of the method of the description of anelastic [illegible] are the effects of the crystalline lattice, [illegible] ature behavior of alloys, and others. Problems of the [illegible] friction and temper brittleness, the use of the method of internal friction in the investigation of [illegible] fatigue are discussed. The collection also [illegible] texture of materials, martensite transformation, and the [illegible] No personalities are mentioned. [illegible] following articles [illegible] References: 102 Soviet and 174 non-Soviet.

Relaxation Phenomena in Metals (Cont.) SOV/5[illegible]

[illegible] F.Ya., and [illegible] [Khar'kovskiy [illegible] (Khar'kov State University)]. Analysis of the Internal Friction of Ferrous Metallurgy Products [illegible]

Miček, Karel [Institute of Technical Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences]. [illegible] in the Alternating Magnetic Field as a Relaxation Process [illegible]

Belitskiy, I.A., [Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)]. Magnetostriction, Modulus of Elasticity, and Internal Friction of Certain Iron-Base Ferromagnetic Solid Solutions [illegible]

Kavrotskiy, I.V., [illegible], and [illegible] [Khar'kovskiy [illegible] Research Institute of Metals)]. Study of the Impact-Fatigue [illegible] by the Damping Method of Measuring [illegible]

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 8/8

Ye/vrc/[illegible]
7-23-61

S/123/61/000/016/002/022
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Veselyanskiy, Yu.S., Golik, V.R.

TITLE: Electronic microscope investigations of steel fracture surfaces (micro-fracture recording ["mikrofraktografiya"])

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 16, 1961, 24, abstract 16A182 ("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov", 1960, no. 6, 260 - 269)

TEXT: The authors describe the technique of preparing objects for micro-fracture recording and present the results of investigating the fracture surfaces of impact specimens from cast chrome-nickel and rimmed steel - 09Х[illegible] (08КР).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/126/60/009/06/022/025
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Golik, V.R., Sirenko, G.A., Khotkevich, V.I., and Pines, B.Ya.

TITLE: On the Problem of X-ray Deformation of Distortions in the Crystal Lattice

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 6, pp 957 - 958 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a reply to the criticism of Smirnov (see pp 936 - 937 of this issue) by the authors of the two papers referred to, i.e. "X-ray Diffraction Studies of Lattice Distortions in Metals Deformed at Low Temperatures" by Golik, Sirenko and Khotkevich and the paper published in Dokl. Ak. nauk SSSR, 1955, Nr 105, p 601, by B.Ya. Pines.

ASSOCIATIONS: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University im. A.M. Gor'kiy)
Ural'skiy institut metallov (Ural Institute of Metals)

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1960

Card 1/1

S/126/60/010/005/025/030
E111/E452

AUTHORS: Golik, V.R., Dubrov, V.A., Sandler, N.I. and Kukol', V.V.

TITLE: Influence of Vanadium on Phase Transformations in Manganese Steel

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.5, pp.786-790

TEXT: The authors give results of a study of the influence of vanadium on the kinetics of the decomposition of the solid solution, carbide formation and solution of vanadium carbides in manganese steel. Three types of steel with about 0.15% C and 1.5% Mn were used: type Ф57 (F57) had a vanadium content of 0.57%, corresponding to the stoichiometric composition of vanadium carbide; Ф11 (F11) corresponding to that in production heats (0.11% V); and the third type Ф0 (F0) had no vanadium. Blanks (20 x 20 x 8 mm bars and 8 x 80 mm cylinders) from hot-rolled strip were cut along the direction of rolling and hardened from 1200°C in water at 4°C. The blanks were then reheated to 100 to 1200°C, again quenched and cut into specimens, from which the

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AUTHOR: Golik, V. R.

S/032/60/036/03/046/064
B010/B117

TITLE: Low-temperature X-Ray Chamber

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 364-365 (USSR)

TEXT: An X-ray chamber which permits investigations of massive metal samples (deformed at -196°) with constant temperature after deformation and during exposure being secured was designed (Fig 1). In the chamber, provision is made for cooling with liquid nitrogen with only the lower part of the sample being immersed in nitrogen. The sample can be turned and is cooled by nitrogen flowing over it. The application of a sharply focusing X-ray tube and the large surface of the sample irradiated make it possible to obtain a considerable reduction of the time of exposure. The photometric curves obtained with a deformed and nondeformed iron sample are given as an example (Fig 2). There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

Card 1/1

GOLIK, V.R.; DUBROV, V.A.

Use of contact microradiography to study the distribution of alloying elements in steel. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.6:238-248 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Steel alloys--Metallography)
(Microradiography)

S/137/62/000/001/137/237
A058/A101

AUTHORS: Veselyanskiy, Yu. S., Golik, V. R., Kurmanov, M. I.

TITLE: Microfractographic study of steel fractures depending on the destruction temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 32 - 33, abstract 1I217 (Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, no. 7, 1961, 199 - 205)

TEXT: By the electronic microscopy method (by investigating titanium imprints with ЭМ-3 (EM-3) electronic microscope) the fracture of Menazhe samples made of normalized МСТ3 (MSt3) steel destructed at temperatures from +90°C to -196°C were studied. On the basis of microfractographic study of the microstructure of fractures depending on the testing temperature, a criterion for the disposition of steel to the brittle destruction is suggested. The fractures are classified into the "semibrittle" ones (with a "wavy pattern") and the "brittle proper" ones (with "tongues"). There are 11 references.

T. Fedorova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/032/61/027/001/034/037
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Veselyanskiy, Yu. S. and Golik, V. R.

TITLE: Study of Cavitation of Surfaces of Steel, Armco Iron, Bronze, and Copper Under an Electron Microscope

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1961, Vol. 27, No. 1, p. 119

TEXT: Relief impressions of specimens were taken by two-stage titanium impressions, and the fine structure of surfaces was studied under an electron microscope.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

Card 1/1

S/126/62/014/004/011/017
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Golik, V.R., Dubrov, V.A., Sandler, N.I. and Yunash, V.M.

TITLE: Solution and formation of niobium carbide in low-carbon manganese steel

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.14, no.4, 1962, 555-558

TEXT: The temperature of solution of niobium carbide in low-carbon manganese steel, as well as the rejection of a special carbide during tempering, was investigated for several heats produced in a 250 kg induction furnace with a basic crucible. Composition (wt.%): 0.16/0.15 C, 0.75/1.28 Mn, 0.26/0.29 Si, 0.036/0.050 S, 0.020 P and 0.06-0.29 Nb. The produced 65 kg ingots were rolled into 11 x 70 mm strip from which 80 x 5.5 mm cylindrical and 10 x 10 x 5 mm polished specimens were cut in the longitudinal direction. The carbide transformations were studied by electron diffraction (reflection method) by measuring the electric resistivity (accuracy ±1.5%), the coercive force (ballistically, accuracy ±1%) and the Vickers hardness on specimens in the following states: hardened in water from 600,700,

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800, 900, 1000, 1100 and 1200°C; hardened from 1200°C followed by annealing for three hours in the temperature range 200-600°C (in steps of 100°C). Niobium carbide was found to dissolve above 1100°C; steels with equal Nb contents but higher Mn contents showed a sharp rise in the coercive force for hardening temperatures in the range of 900-1200°C. This indicates that an increased Mn content in the steel brings about dissolution of the carbide phase associated with a special carbide. In all the investigated steels the decomposition of the solid solution began at tempering temperatures above 200°C, whereby iron carbide formed first and then, at higher tempering temperatures (400°C for the steel containing 28% Mn and 600°C for steel with 0.75% Mn), niobium carbide began to form. With increasing tempering temperatures the coercive force decreased and, due to the effect of Nb carbide formation, the decrease in the range 400-600°C was less for Nb-containing steel than for Nb-free steels. The change in hardness in the tempering temperature range 400-500°C is similar to the change in coercive force; addition of Nb impedes the drop in hardness and at 600°C there was even a slight increase in hardness. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

S/129/62/000/005/007/011
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Veselyanskiy, Yu.S. and Golik, V.R., Engineers

TITLE: Fine structure of brittle fractures

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no.5, 1962, 40-42 + 1 plate

TEXT: Commercial high-purity iron, the stainless steels 1 (Mst) 3, 45, 3/10 (E10) and a low alloy steel (0.14% C, 1.30% Mn, 0.27% Si, 0.10% V, 0.040% Ti and 0.030% S) were subjected to impact tests in the temperature range +150 to -196°C and the fractures were studied by means of an electron microscope using two-stage carbon replicas. Furthermore, the cleavage planes of single crystals of zinc, bismuth and antimony, fractured at 20°C, were studied by means of an optical microscope. It was found that the foci of systems of cracks formed on imperfections of the crystal lattice (grain boundaries and fragments) including those due to plastic deformation prior to failure. Fractograms also showed systems of cracks which, after extending within the limits of the cleavage plane, showed bends at boundaries with adjacent fragments. Formation of cracks during brittle failure can also

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S/129/62/000/007/007/011
E073/E535

Fine structure of brittle fractures

be due to various macro- and micro-nonuniformities. Some fractograms of admixture-contaminated materials showed cracks at the spots where these admixtures were distributed. Low temperature (-100, -196°C) cleavages showed little, oriented mounds and it is assumed that these represent local tearing out of metal in the neighbourhood of the nonuniformities. Their appearance can be explained by the macro characteristics of the studied fractures; their appearance on micro-photographs corresponds with a bend in the curve representing the bending angle versus temperature. It is therefore assumed that the appearance of mounds is due to a sharp drop in the plasticity of steel prior to fracture, and their presence on micro-fractographs of cleavage planes is an indication that the material is in the brittle state. Apparently, this indication is general and applies also to other cold short metals and alloys. Cleavage planes with a terrace-like system of cracks in the form of fork-like branches are characteristic of mixed fractures and are the result of "semi-brittle" fracture caused by considerable plastic deformation in the

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Fine structure of brittle fractures S/129/62/000/007/003/
D073/D535

[illegible] of failure, whilst cleavage planes with [illegible] seem to characterize brittle fracture. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Metals)

Card 3/3

VESELYANSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.; GOLIK, V.M., inzh.

Fine structure of brittle fractures. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:40-42 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.
(Steel--Brittleness) (Metallography)

GOLL, V. R.; DUBROV, V. A.; SA'DAE, A. I.; YUTASH, V. M.

Solution and formation of niobium carbide in low-carbon manganese steel. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.4:555-558 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.

(Manganese steel) (Niobium carbide)

L 26124-65 EWP(w)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/T/EWP(b) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5000596 S/0137/64/000/008/I051/I051

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya. Sv. t., Abs. 8I319

40
19
B

AUTHOR: Veselyanskiy, Yu. S.; Golik, V. R.

TITLE: The microfractography of brittle fracture

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, vyp. 9, 1964, 315-325

TOPIC TAGS: metal brittleness, metal fracture, brittle fracture, microfracture, steel fracture, crystal inhomogeneity, crystal lattice defect, plastic deformation, metal hardening, steel microstructure

TRANSLATION: A study was made of industrial grade iron, steel, martensite steel 3, steel 45, U10, and low alloy steels containing (in %): 0.14 carbon, 1.30 manganese, 0.10 vanadium, 0.27 silicon, 0.04 titanium, and 0.03 sulfur. The steels were studied in a normalized state. Impact tests were carried out on Menazhe samples from +150 to -196°. Using a UEMB-100 electron microscope and 2-stage carbon prints, mixed and brittle fracture zones were studied.

Card 1/2

L 26124-65

3

ACCESSION NR: AR5000596

The cleavability of single crystals of zinc?, bismuth?, and tin? fractured at +20° was also studied with an optical microscope. It is shown that brittle fracture arises at the locations of macro and micro non-homogeneities and of various imperfections in the crystal lattice (grain boundaries and lines of cleavage of fragments within the limits of individual crystals). Brittle fracture is accompanied by plastic deformation which, depending on temperature of fracture and orientation of the individual crystals, can take place either by fragmentation or by twinning. The effect of work hardening of the samples before brittle fracture is superimposed on the effect of plastic flow, which accompanies the slip and manifests itself in various changes in the thin structure parts of the fractures. 7 literature titles. B. Ivanova.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 23361-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AR5000597 S/0137/64/000/008/I051/I051

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Sv. t., Abs. 8I320

AUTHOR: Veselyanskiy, Yu. S.; Golik, V. R.

TITLE: A study of the fine grained structure of fractures in steel as a function of the form and amount of the carbide phase

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, vyp. 9, 1964, 326-337

TOPIC TAGS: steel fracture, steel microstructure, carbide phase/ steel U10, steel 45

TRANSLATION: A microfractographic study of the nature of fracturing in steel U10 and steel 45 as a function of the form and amount of the carbide phase has been carried out. The structure and fractures were studied using varnished and two stage carbon replicas and a UEMB-100 electron microscope (magnification 8000). It was shown that the hand shaped pattern and crests are characteristic only of ferrite spalling in the steels studied. Fractures in hypereutectoid

Card 1/2

L 23361-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5000597

steel are characterized by spalling which appears basically as spherulitic grains. Data from the microfractographic study agree with the known fact of the increased tendency of steel toward brittle fracture with an increase in the content of carbon. 6 literature titles. V. Ivanova

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

YE'LINA L'TY, Yu.S.; GULE'K, V.P.

Reproducibility of structure replicas with the help of impinto for electron microscopy. Sbor.trud. UNIIM no.11:[illegible] '65. (MIRA 18:11)

GOLIKOV, V.Ya.; GUSAROV, I.I.

Permissibility of ambulatory treatment with radioactive iodine. Med.rad. no.6:27-29 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(IODINE—ISOTOPES)

GOLIK, Wladyslaw, mgr inz.

Calculation of lighting intensity by graphic methods. Wiad elektrotechn 28 no.6:183-184 Je '61.

GOLIK, YE. M.

GOLIK, YE. M. - ml. nauchn. sotr. i, SAKHAROVA, N. A. - inzh., CHEREPOVA, O. V. - O. St. nauch. sotr., ABRAMOVICH, M. D. - Inzh.

Institut stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii arkhitektury USSR

RAZRABOTKA TEKHNOLOGII POLUCHENIYA DVUSLOINYKH KERAMICHESKIKH PLIT DLYA OBLITSOVKI FASADOV Page 102

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed in 1950, Moscow, 1951

SAKHAROVA, N.A. [illegible]; KHOMYAKOV [illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLIK, Ye.M., inzh.

Evaluating [illegible] of ceramic materials. [illegible] (MIRA 10:11)

[illegible] Materialov Akademii [illegible]

CHEREPOVA, O.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SAKHAROVA, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOLIK, Ye.M., inzhener.

Weatherproofness of ceramic facings. Nov.v stroi.tekh. no.8: 91-124 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Façades) (Ceramics)

SAKHAROVA, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLIK, Ye.M., inzh.

Effect of moisture on the expansion of ceramic products. Nov. v proizv. stroi. mat. no.1:170-184 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Ceramics) (Dampness in buildings)

CHERSPOVA, O.V.; SAMBAROVA, N.A.; GOLIK, Ye.M.; PAMKOVSKIY, L.K.; GUMENYUK, Ye.L.

Light colored glazed tiles. Stek. i ker. 18 no.7:24-26 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(L'vov--Tiles)

SHMAKOVA, G.V., [illegible] M.M.
inan.

Opaque, [illegible]. (MIRA 18:10)

1. [illegible]
izdeliya.

[illegible]

Colored [illegible] for slag [illegible]. [illegible]
no. [illegible] 165 (VIII 1951)

1. Ground [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] Fidelity, Kiev.

GOLIKOV, A.

The two-thousand five-hundredth jump. Sov.mor.16 no.15:17 Ag '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Romaniuk Vasilii Grigor'evich)

GOLIKOV, A.

Under the parachute canopy. Sov.voin 38 no.19:31 O '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Parachutists--Competitions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515720011-9"

AUTHOR: Golikov, A.A. 136-2-3/22

TITLE: Rate of flotation. (Skorost' flotatsii)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, no.2, pp. 8 - 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of the considerable amount of work it has attracted, the question of the kinetics of flotation remains unsolved. The author critically considers the treatments of flotation kinetics by Krokhin [Ref. 1], Klassen and Berger [Ref. 2] and by Beloglazov [Ref. 3]. He presents in tabular and graphical form results of his experiments (carried out under the direction of I.A. Kakovskiy and V.K. Babak) on rates of flotation of cerussite. The data (showing the kinetics of the process) relate to various sodium sulphide consumptions, and curves for finding the values of constants in the equations are also given. The author concludes that generally accepted truths as well as experimental data must be taken into account if useful results are to be obtained. He decides that the rate of flotation is constant when there is insufficient liquid - gas surface but becomes a function of time and degree of flotation when there is an excess of surface. The author's final conclusion that the flotation rate equation can be used to choose flotation conditions without experiment is criticised in an editorial note.

1/2

Rate of Flotation. 136-2-3/22

2/2 There are 2 figures and 3 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Uralmekhanobr

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GOLIKOV, A.A.

Hidden potentialities for economizing metal in machinery manufacturing. Sbor.st.CHPI no.12:46-53 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Machinery industry)

GOLIKOV, Aleksandr Arsen'Yevich; POTEKUSHIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; GOLUBEVA, K.A., inzh., retsenzent; MASLIY, K.Ya., zuborez, retsenzent; ZHUKOV, P.A., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; VOLOSATOV, A.Ya., red. vypuska; BELYAKOV, M.N., red.; KON'KOV, A.S., inzh., red.; ROZENBERG, I.A., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; SMIRNITSKIY, Ye.K., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; SUSTAVOV, M.I., inzh. red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[How to save metals] Kak luchshe ekonomit' metall. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1960. 40 p. (Biblioteka rabocheego mashinostroitelia. Seriia: "Osnovy konkretnoi ekonomiki," no.9) (MIRA 14:5)
(Metalwork) (Metals, Substitutes for)

ARASHKEVICH, V.M.; GOLIKOV, A.A.

Depressant action of potassium bichromate. Tsvet. met. 33 no.9:28-31 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut (for Arashkevich). 2. Uralmekhanobr (for Golikov).

(Flotation- Equipment and supplies)
(Potassium chromate)

GOLIKOV, A.A.; NAGIRNYAK, F.I.

Catalytic oxidation of xanthates in aquaeous solutions in presence of sulfide minerals. TSvet. met. 34 no. 4:9-11 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Uralmekhanobr.
(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

GOLIKOV, A.A.

Flotation of cement copper with dixanthogens. TSvet. met. 34 no.6:10-12 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)
(Copper)

GOLIKOV, A.A.

Interaction of xanthate-type collectors on sulfide mineral surfaces. TSvet. met. 34 no.11:19-24 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Flotations--Equipment and supplies)
(Sulfides)

GOLOMZIK, A.I.; GOLIKOV, A.A.; NAGIRNYAK, F.I.

Potentialities for improving the quality of concentrates and increasing metal recovery in dressing Ural Mountain pyrite ores. TSvet. met. 35 no.4:4-7 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Ural Mountains--Pyrites) (Ore dressing)

GOLIKOV, A.A.

Chief of the Kuenginsk railroad district. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 6 no.11:25-26 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Zabaykal'skoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Employees)

GOLIKOV, A.A.

Polarographic determination of organic disulfides as derivatives of thio acids. Zav.lab. 29 no.5:548 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Sulfides) (Polarography)

GOLIKOV, A.A.; NAGIRNYAK, F.I.

Conditions for an effective depression by cyanide during the selective flotation of sulfide minerals. TSvet. met. 36 no.1: 5-10 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

LEBEDEV, A.V.; POLETAYEV, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]

UMK-500 flotation machine. Tsvet. met. 36 no.9:11-14 S '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

14(5) SOV/92-59-3-42/44

AUTHORS: Golikov, A.D., Master-driller, and Mazepa, B.A., Senior Engineer

TITLE: Useful Textbook (Poleznoye posobiye)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1959, Nr 3, p 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that among numerous books and pamphlets recently published by the Gostoptekhizdat, the textbook entitled "General Overhauling of Oil and Gas Wells" is worth serious attention. In his work the author presents material of considerable importance and interest for personnel specializing in the overhaul of subterranean well equipment. A chapter of this book is devoted to a description of photographic, acoustic and electrical methods which make possible a comprehensive study of oil wells. These methods have never been discussed in Soviet domestic literature. In another chapter the author reviews existing systems of packers manufactured in the Soviet Union and in foreign

Card 1/2

Useful Textbook SOV/92-59-3-42/44

countries. This will help engineers to select the most suitable packer. Fishing tools and operations are also dealt with in detail. This valuable book has, however, certain shortcomings. Instead of presenting designs of equipment, the author provides only sketches. Certain operations such as the exclusion of bottom waters are not as fully described as they might be. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that this useful book will be read with considerable interest by oilmen.

ASSOCIATION: NPU Bugul'maneft' (The Bugul'maneft' Petroleum Production Administration)

Card 2/2

GOLIKOV, A.D., inzh.

Mechanic N.E. Durasov's clenaing devices. Neftianik 5 no.6:20-21 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Tatarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut po dobychenefti.

(Pipe—Cleaning)

KOSTYUKOV, Gennadiy Vasil'yevich; GOLIKOV, Andrey Dmitriyevich; SAFRONOV, S.V., red.; SAVINA, Z.A., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Temperature conditions of the Romashkino oil field] Temperaturnyi rezhim Romashkinskogo mestorozhdeniia. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 96 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Romashkino region--Oil reservoir engineering)

GOLIKOV, A.D., starshiy inzh.

Simplified manifold of the well head. Neftianik 5 no.7:20-21 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Otdel tekhnologii dobychi Tatarskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo neftyanogo instituta.
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

GOLIKOV, A.D., starshiy inzh.

"Story about oil" by A.Laletin and R.Abdullin. Neftianik 5 no.2:35 F '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tatarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Petroleum industry) (Laletin, A.) (Abdullin, R.)

VASIL'YEV, Pavel Stepanovich; GOLIKOV, Andrey Dmitriyevich; GORKHOV, Nikolay Stepanovich; KRIVONOSOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; MURAV'YEV, V.M., red.; LAVROV, N.I., ved. red.

[Technology of interval hydraulic fracturing] Tekhnologiia pointerval'nogo gidravlicheskogo razryva plastov; opyt neftianikov Tatarii). Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 131 p. (MIRA 17:6)

GOLIKOV, Aleksey Fedorovich; LITVINENKO, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; ANDREYEV, N.G., red.; KONYUSHKO, V.A., red.; POPRYADUKHIN, K.A. tekhn.red.

[Research in agricultural colleges] Nauchno-issledovatel'skaia rabota v sel'skokhoziaistvennykh vuzakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Sovetskaia nauka," 1957. 234 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Agricultural research)

VILENSKIY, Dmitriy Germogenovich; GOLIKOV, A.F., red.; LIPKINA, T.G., red. izd-va; VOROHINA, R.K., tekhn.red.

[History of soil science in Russia] Istoriia pochvovedeniia v Rossii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaia nauka," 1958. 233 p. (Soil research) (MIRA 12:2)

VERBIN, Akim Akimovich, GOLIKOV, A.F., red.; PARSADANOVA, K.G., red.; GAMZAYEVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Studies on the development of Russian agronomy (introduction to agronomy)] Ocherki po razvitiiu otechestvennoi agronomii (vvedenie v agronomiiu). Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaia nauka," 1958. 259 p. (Agriculture) (MIRA 11:9)

VERBIN, Akim Akimovich, prof.; KVASNIKOV, V.V., prof.; KLECHETOV, A.N., prof., CHIZHEVSKIY, M.G., prof.. Prinimali uchastiye: GOLIKOV, A.F., dotsent. GRACHEVA, V.S., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Agriculture] Zemledelie. Izd.2, perer.i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 429 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra zemledeliya Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni K.A.Timiryazeva (for Golikov).
(Agriculture)

AVAYEV, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; [illegible], A.F., nauch. red.;
BARANOV, M.F., red.

[Fundamentals of farming with soil science] Osnovy zemledeliia s poshvovedeniem. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 196[illegible].
24[illegible] p. (MIRA 17:[illegible])

GOLIKOV, A.I., dotsent (Kazan')

Hyposulfite method for determining the degree of glomerular filtration of the kidneys. Klin.med. 35 [i.e.34] no.1 Supplement:21 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.G.Teregulov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS) (HYPOSULFITES)

GOLIKOV, A.I., inzh.; IVANOV, M.S., inzh., SMIRNOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk
SHIRSHOV, I.G., inzh.

Precision in placing holes in auxiliary machinery bases and in supporting floors of a ship's substructure. Sudostroenie 24 no.9:49-56 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Marine engineering)

GOLIKOV, A.I., dotsent

Methodology and diagnostic evaluation of the renal-excretory test. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.6:51-58 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.G. Teregulov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS--DISEASES) (MEDICAL TESTS)

GOLIKOV, A.I., dotsent; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, V.F., aspirant

Dietotherapy in obesity. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:79-83 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.G. Teregulov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORPULENCE)
(DIET IN DISEASE)

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [illegible] 1953, Uncl.

USSR/Forestry. Forestry and Forest Cultivation J-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 1957, 22559

Author : Golikov, A I
Inst : 0
Title : Some Facts and Bases in Selecting Native Components for Newly Introduced Varieties

Orig Pub: Izv. Moldav. fil. AN SSSR, 1954, No 6, 85-89

Abstract: It is emphasized that the problem of choosing native components for woody varieties newly introduced in forestry has been poorly studied in theory as well as in practice. The fast-growing foreign varieties often diminish their growth tempo in new environments and remain under a canopy of their native variety companions. Under conditions of new surroundings, plants often behave in a totally different manner than in their native land, and even produce new forms. Certain conditions are necessary for foreign varieties transposed suddenly into more severe circumstances.

Card : 1/2 -2-

USSR/Forestry. Forestry and Forest Cultivation J-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 1957, 22559

Accordingly, conditions for their growth should be chosen which are nearest to corresponding natures of foreign plants, and a high level of agricultural technique should be present. In mixing them with the native ones, the following conditions should be observed: To secure a considerable quantitative preponderance of the introduced variety over native woody varieties; to avoid introduction into cultivation of first magnitude trees when the foreign varieties are represented by trees of first magnitude. To choose the component varieties for newly introduced varieties with a view toward creating advantageous growth conditions: shading and improving the soil, accumulation of winter precipitations, etc. The economic value of serviceable varieties is determined mainly by the basic newly-introduced variety.

Card : 2/2

GRINOV A. I.

"Walnuts in Sochi-Tiarsinskiy Rayon, Their Cultivation, and the Most Economically Important Forms According to Their Productivity." Cand Biol Sci, Chair of Botany, Kishinev State U, Min Higher Education USSR, Kishinev, 1955. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

S O: Sum No. 670, 29 Sep 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29919

Author : Golikov, A.I.
Inst : ——————
Title : An Experiment in the Fall Planting of Eucommia

Orig Pub : Lesn. kh-vo, 1957, No 6, 82.

Abstract : A comparison of the spring planting of 1955 and the fall one of 1954 which was made in the Dnestr River flood-land has shown that it is most experient to plant eucommia in the late autumn period, provided there is enough humidity present at that time. Root formation occurs best in the seedlings with complete foliage left on them. The sign that the seedlings are ready for transplanting appears an the turning brown of two to five bottom leaves which crumble at a mere touch.

Card 1/1

SUBJECT [illegible]

ABS. JOUR. [illegible] Biologiya, No. [illegible], 1953, No. 1451

AUTHOR [illegible], A.

INST. [illegible]

[illegible]

ORIG. PUB. [illegible]

ABSTRACT [illegible]

SUBM. [illegible]

GOLIKOV, A.I.

Growth and failure of eucommia seedlings in arid conditions.
Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.32:21-25 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moldavskaya lesnaya opytnaya stantsiya, g.Bendery.
(Moldavia--Eucommia)

GOLIKOV, A.I.

Advantages of elevated sites in introducing arboreous plants requiring warmth. Bot.zhur. 44 no.9:1278-1281 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Moldavskaya lesnaya opytnaya stantsiya, g.Bendery.
(Moldavia--Bucommia)
(Plants--Frost resistance)

L 3557-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024432 UR/0286/65/000/015/0144/0144
66.067.002.54

AUTHORS: Golikov, A. I.; Belyarov, I. S.

TITLE: A stamping device for producing corrugated filter disks from conical blanks. Class 54, No. 173600

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 144

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, metal stamping, filter

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a stamping device for producing corrugated filter disks from conical blanks. The device contains a piston (placed in a pneumatic chamber and driven by a pneumatic cylinder) and a die (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To improve the quality and efficiency of filters, the piston is made of concentric rings mounted on movable disks. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Dec63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 3557-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024432

ENCLOSURE: 01

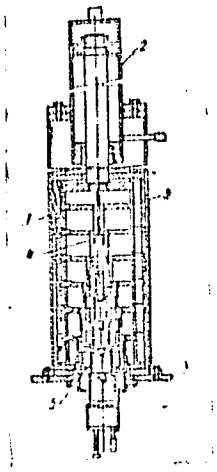

Fig. 1. 1- pneumatic chamber; 2- pneumatic cylinder; 3- movable disks of the piston; 4- concentric rings of the piston; 5- die

Card 2/2

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., prof.; GOLIKOV, A.N., dotsent

Therapeutic use of neurotomy and perineural injections of novocaine and alcohol-novocaine solutions. Veterinariia 38 no.11:54-56 N '61 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.

GOLIKOV, A.N., doktor veterin. nauk

Novocaine block in veterinary practice. Veterinariia 41 no.9: 67-70 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.

GOLIKOV, A.N.

Effect of environmental factors on intraspecific variability in Neptunea arthritica (Gerrardi) and Littorina squalida Broderip et Sowerby. Zool.zhur. 38 no.9:1[illegible]-1[illegible] S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad).
(Snails)

GOLIKOV, A.N.

Distribution and variability of the gastropod Neptunea despecta (Linne) as a water regime indicator. Zool. zhur. 39 no. 10:1485-1488 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Zoological Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

(Atlantic Ocean--Ocean currents)
(Gastropoda)